THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

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BY B. F. MEYERS,

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☞No subscription taken for less than six months.

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Professional Cards.

F.M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

MANN & SPANG,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN CESSNA. O. E. SHANNON.

CESSNA & SHANNON,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Have formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the *Gazette* Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

JOHN P. REED,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Menge House.

Bedford, Aug, 1, 1861.

W. M. HALL. JOHN PALMER.

HALL & PALMER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA

☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to there care. Office on Juliana Street, (near. ly opposite the Mengel House.)

Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SOMERSET, PA.,

Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.

December 6, 1861.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,

BEDFORD, PA.,

☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

Bedford, Aug. 1,1861.

JACOB REED, J. J. SCHELL,

REED AND SCHELL,

BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE

BEDFORD, PENN'A.

☞DRAFTS bought and sold, collections made and money promptly remitted.

Deposits solicited.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Job Mann, Hon. John Cessna, and John Mower, Bedford Pa., R. Forward, Somerset, Bunn, Raiguel & Co., Phil. J. Watt & Co., J. W. Cuiley, & Co., Pittsburg.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,

CORNER OF WOOD AND THIRD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

HARRY SHIRLS PROPRIETOR.

April 12 1861.

W. W. MAIR. JOHN S. DAVISON

MAIR AND DAVISON,

Importers and Dealers in

Saddlery, Carriage and Trunk Hardware and Trimmings,

NO. 127 WOOD STREET,

Pittsburg Penn'a.

BLACKSMITHING.

The undersigned having opened a Blacksmith shop, immediately opposite the residence of Samuel Vonderamith, in Bedford Borough, informs the public that he is prepared to do

HORSE SHOEING, STRONG or LIGHT,

repairing wagons, or any thing usually done in his line. The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.

A. J. DISHONG.

April 17, 1863.—1m

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Solomon Diehl, late of Colerain township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

April 3. HENRY P. DIEHL, Exn'r.

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

C. N. HICKOK,

DENTIST.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations entrusted to his care.

NATURAL TEETH filled, regulated, polished, &c., in the best manner, and ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted from one to an entire sett.

Office in the Bank Building, on Juliana street, Bedford.

CASH TERMS will be strictly adhered to.

In addition to recent improvements in the mounting of ARTIFICIAL TEETH on Gold and Silver Plate, I am now using, as a base for Artificial work, a new and beautiful article, (Vulcanite or Vulcanized India Rubber) stronger, closer fitting, more comfortable and more natural than either Gold or Silver, and 20 per cent. cheaper than silver. Call and see

C. N. HICKOK.it,

Bedford, January, 16, 1863.

Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 58. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER, 3056

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 8, 1863. VOL, 6 NO 40.

Rates of Advertising

One Square, three weeks or less $1 00

One Square, each additional insertion less than three months 25

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One square	$3 00	$4 00	$6 00
Two squares	4 00	5 00	9 00
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½ Column	8 00	12 00	20 00
¾ Column	12 00	18 00	30 00
One Column	18 00	30 00	50 00

Administrators' and Executors' notices $2.50, Auditors' notices $1.50, if under 10 lines, $2.00 if more than a square and less than 20 lines. Estrays, $1.25, if but one head is advertised, 25 cents for every additional head.

The space occupied by ten lines of this size of type counts one square. All fractions of a square under five lines will be measured as a half square and all over five lines as a full square. All legal advertisements will be charged to the person handing them in.

From the Harrisburg Patriot & Union.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The New York *World* closes a short controversy with the Philadelphia *Evening Journal* on the peace question in language which we highly approve. It is forbearing, sensible, just and comprehensive. However much the Democratic party may desire peace, it is idle to make it a platform plank, or even to discuss it, so long as we are powerless to effect it, or it can only be attained by accepting conditions which involve a permanent dissolution of the Union. To such terms we are confident no Democrat will ever listen unless, as a last alternative, to prevent a greater calamity. To talk about peace when it is clearly unattainable upon any conditions which we could with honor, or as patriots whose hearts are bound up in the Union, accept, is not only idle, but mischievous—its tendency being to distract, not to unite the elements of Democracy, whose undiminished, undivided strength is necessary to acquire that political power without which we are in no condition as a party to decide upon either peace or war. The Democracy, unfortunately for the country, are not now the creator of events—that responsibility rests upon the shoulders of the rebel administration at Richmond and the Abolition administration at Washington. All we can do is to accept, for the time being, what they determine, opposing to the utmost limit of constitutional right whatever we deem unwise, unlawful, wicked or dangerous. Together the two powers, though nominally antagonistic, are working for the same purpose—the overthrow of the Union and the suppression of free institutions. This purpose it is the duty, as we hope it is the mission, of the Democracy to circumvent; and this can only be done by the attainment of political power in the States and the nation. To this end all our energies should be bent, for, without political success, we shall be hereafter, as now, at the mercy of our enemies, who hold the reins in their hands and direct the policy of the country. The question then is, how can we best succeed—by reducing or multiplying the issues? We are clearly of opinion that but upon one platform alone can perfect unanimity be attained—and that is, determined constitutional opposition to the general policy of the Lincoln administration, avowed hostility to the doctrines of secession, and inflexible fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, which are to be upheld at every sacrifice but the acceptance of despotism in their stead. Upon this simple platform it seems to us we can fearlessly and confidently appeal to the people. Can they on any other? In opposition to the doctrines and policy of the Abolitionists and the Secessionists there is no disagreement among Democrats. Are they entirely harmonious on the peace question, or any other that has been, as we think, unnecessarily and imprudently introduced? Will any one assure us that they are? Until we have that assurance we must be permitted to doubt it, and to give our full assent to the following calm, judicious expressions of the *World:*

PEACE AND THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—So far as the continuance or cessation of the war is a *practical* question, its decision rests entirely with the administration. Until important elections have intervened, the Democratic party has no power to terminate the war except by a revolution to depose the constituted authorities and organize a provisional government. This, even if it were desirable, could be accomplished only by force. If we were among the staunchest advocates of peace, we should be unable to see our way clear to its attainment by a method which substituted intestine war in the North for a united contest against the South. So long as there is no escape from fighting, we consider it better to fight the rebels than to fight each other. A forcible revolution in the North would, beyond all question, secure Southern independence; nay, it would enable the Confederate government to dictate terms. We cannot consent to give up the Union except to escape a worse evil; and if we had abandoned all hope of the Union, we could not consent to accept whatever boundaries, and other conditions of separation, the South should think fit to assign us. We therefore prefer to leave the question of peace, where the Constitution and laws have placed it, in the hands of the constituted authorities, and labor to combine all the elements of opposition to effect a tranquil revolution through the ballot box. The premature agitation of the peace question neither tends to bring peace, nor to consolidate the opposition. All Democrats do not desire peace on the only conditions on which peace is at present attainable; but all Democrats, so far as we are informed, *do* desire to consolidate the opposition and render it invincible. To this end, we find it more consistent with our interpretation of public duty to seek points of agreement among Democrats than to give prominence to points of difference.

Whether the Democratic party shall next year go into the Presidential election on a peace platform or a war platform, is a question which we will not discuss, because we cannot lift the impenetrable curtain which hides intervening events. We are opposed to hypothetical politics. We do not wish to deal with aspects of public questions that may never be presented. In times so earnest as these, and when so much depends on unforeseen vicissitudes of fortune, (for who can deny the vicissitudes of fortune in war?) it seems to us important to draw a strict line between the province of speculation and the domain of statesmanship. Statesmanship should not, indeed, be destitute of foresight; but according to our conception of it, it deals only with the actual, and even although it has formed its opinion of the possible, it avoids committing itself to a course of action which subsequent events may show to be unwise

The present aspect of the peace question, so far as we are able to speak by authority, is this: The Democratic party of N. York, in its State Convention last fall, passed certain resolves which were accepted by the party as its platform, and on which it carried the election, annihilating the Republican majority of upwards of a hundred thousand of the preceding year. No Democrat, that we are aware of, ever maintained that those resolves were a peace platform. As the condition of the country has not essentially changed, they stand to this day as the authorized exposition of the views of the New York Democracy.

While the Democratic party of New York thus gives expression to the sentiments in which it can unite, the not less patriotic Democracy of Pennsylvania, in the exercise of an equal freedom, will do the same. There will be no rivalry between them except to see which State will give the heaviest Democratic majority.—When, the following year, the States meet in national convention, the discrepancies (if any) in the party creeds of the several States will be reconciled and harmonized, and all will thenceforward keep step to the same music and march in compact array to assured victory. We are determined that no act of ours shall be an impediment to this consummation, on which is staked the dearest hopes of our torn and bleeding country.

It is implied, of course, that the road to this result lies through free speech and untrammeled political action. If the administration should suppress discussion and interfere with the freedom of elections, these indispensable rights will be defended *at all hazards.* On this subject our trumpet has given and will give no uncertain sound. When these rights are invaded we shall be ashamed and disappointed if there are any persons professing to be peace Democrats. But so long as free voting is allowed we deprecate revolution; and, in the hope of early redress through the ballot-box, we think it "better to suffer those ills we have than fly to others that we know not of."

From the Johnstown Democrat.

THOUGHTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

WE STILL MOVE.

Under the inspiring influence of the long continued cry for "*vigorous and uncompromising war*" against the rebels, we are brought to a knowledge of a series of the most successful—not to to say brilliant—achievements. Not deeming it necessary to go back in review of the events of the past two years of civil war, we design merely to glance at a few of the most important movements for the suppression of the rebellion, which from this brief summary the reader can make a fair estimate of the general character and progress of the war for the Union" (Negro?)

First comes that brilliant achievement before Charleston S. C., in which after an expenditure of about a million and a half of "greenbacks," (which you know are *very* cheap just now,) and the loss of only one iron-clad and the disabling of several others, we succeeded in showing the world that that port *is* effectually blockaded—all assertions to the contrary, notwithstanding. It will be remembered that months ago vessels were purchased, loaded with stone in New England, taken down to Charleston, and sunk in the harbor to prevent vessels from communicating with the city; but, as the thing was likely to prove a failure, the august Administration, in its wisdom, conceived the brilliant idea of submerging the National Treasury in the harbor. It has just been done, and the result is *more* than could have been expected—*not a single vessel can get to the city!*

On the Rappahannock all is quiet as yet, but "Fighting Joe" has got his men up to prime fighting trim with his onions and potatoes, and although delayed by the rains, (or reins,) is resting uneasily on his perch like a falcon about to spring. The long expected movement is shortly to be made—if it don't rain.

Vicksburg, it is true, has been a knotty case. The place is not captured yet, but we have dug a canal—two canals—several canals, for the purpose of getting around what couldn't be got over, but like Pillow's ditches, they are on the wrong side of the entrenchments. The Mississippi has acted badly in refusing to co-operate with the pick and shovel in our military excavation attack on Vicksburg. But the expedition has not been *finally* abandoned. We are now waiting for the completion of a new invention, in the shape of a leaver (leveher) (by an ingenious Yankee Gentleman, who is in the full confidence of the Administration) which will be powerful enough to lift Vicksburg entirely out of the way of the gunboats.

Gen. Burnside is carrying on an active campaign against those butternut people in Indiana who "cheer for Jeff Davis and the Southern confederacy," and "who print disloyal newspapers." They are sent South to Gen. Rosecrans. The public will be glad to know that the roads are good, and no fears need be entertained that the General will get stuck in the mud in this new field of service. The people of Indianapolis are warned by the commanding General of the dire consequences of "wearing Butternut and Copperhead badges." This plan of keeping down popular sentiment is none the less good because it has been borrowed from the Austrian and other tyrants.

Six persons were arrested in Cairo Ills., a few days ago, and were instantly hung—that is, we have heard church members *here* say such persons "*ought* to be hung," and as there are as *good* people at Cairo as they are, who would come to the same conclusion, why of course the copperheads must have been hung.

Gen. Keyes, at Norfolk, Va., issues a proclamation, notifying the people that "on the approach of the enemy to any town or village in this department, such town or village will be immediately fired on." A correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "It has had the effect to stir up the fears of *women* and *children*, and timid people generally." Of course; and this shows that the work of crushing the "rebel monster" is progressing finely in Gen. Keyes' department.

It is reported in diplomatic circles that Secretary Seward has forwarded a second dispatch to Minister Adams, "in which Great Britain is warned of the *consequences* of sending more Alabamas to prey on our commerce." Of course Mr. Seward knows what he is about—being a fly-boots himself. He knows that Great Britain is in ignorance of the fact that we haven't captured the *first* Alabama yet and that we haven't more than about cleared ourselves in the fight with the rebels generally. Under these circumstances, of course the consequences to Great Britain of sending out ten or fifteen ironclads to prey on our commerce in the name of the Confederacy, would be awful. Of course Minister Adams will confer with his government and his government will accordingly recede and ask pardon.—Bully for Seward!

Gov. Andrews, of Mass., is succeding admirably with his negro regiment, and has already, after only about six or eight months activity, succeeded in recruiting two or three companies from all sections of the Union, and costing only about twice as much in bounties, &c., for each recruit as white soldiers. True, under the late Conscription Act colored soldiers can be had cheaper, but what is the use—money is *nothing* now.

Gen. Schenck, commanding at Baltimore, has discovered new agents of disloyalty. The winds and the weather, it was found, had conpired to discolor, disfigure, and dilapidate the "Star-spangled banners" that floated from the tops of certain hotels, &c., and the General believing such a state of things to be inimical to the honor of the Government, ordered the owners of the buildings forthwith to replace them with new ones. Some cavalier may object to Schenck's patriotism as not being of the right sort, because he would not stick to the old flag as long as there was a *rag* of it left, but this is of no account. Brave and heroic General Schenck! *A bas* Bonifacio! *A bas* ragged bunting!

Commercially we have no reason to complain. We had heretofore great difficulty in procuring Cotton; so much so indeed, that for several months past our large and worthy President has been compelled to "keep his shirt on." We have now hit upon a new plan. Col. Bell has succeeded in trading off a fine lot of "likely niggers" for a cargo of cotton, and it is presumed no difficulty in this respect will be experienced hereafter, as "contrabands" are plenty with an upward tendency.

Crushed out. What with the foregoing evidences of progress, the burning of Jacksonville, Fla., and of Palmyra, Tenn., the destruction of millions of dollars worth of private property in the south; the robbing of private houses of costly furniture and carpets, and public libraries of books, to grace the parlors and shelves of Yankee patriots and divines; the imprisonment of giddy, gossipping secession women; the arrest and sending back to Dixie of two girls who visited Washington to purchase wedding clothes; and the thousand and one other acts of a belligerent and restraining nature, it is clearly indicated that the "rebel monster" is being "vigorously" pushed to the wall.

Vive la Abraham I., surnamed "The Rail-splitter!"

AN AMERICAN.

THE "DEVIL."—Here is a description of the mysterious thing called the "Devil," which the Confederates captured from our fleet at Charleston:

"An iron frame floated to the water edge by pontoons, is pushed ahead of the Monitor as she runs in. Its length from the bow of the Monitor is from twenty to thirty feet. An aperture is made next to the vessel, of the shape of her bows, intended to receive it. The breadth of the "obstruction remover" is twelve feet.—From each side of the extremity a strong iron bar or shaft runs down also 12 feet, the Monitor drawing from eight to ten feet of water, thus rendering impossible for any torpedoes over which this "obstruction remover" passes to injure the vessel.

"A number of iron bars are used, not only to form the net work so as to either push forward or explode every torpedo less than 12 feet under water, but also to strengthen and steady the mast. At the bottom a heavy tie bar unites these two vertical rods, upon which rests the percussion torpedo, containing seven hundred pounds of powder. Above this is a hammer which catches in a spring so stiff as to require two men to set it, but constructed so that the lever which protrudes in front, forming the handle or other end of the hammer, will cause the spring to give with little pressure. This is to remove piles."

This "Devil" was invented by Capt. Ericsson at N. York, to clear channels of torpedoes and other obstructions. He sent four of the machines down, but three were lost in a gale. The other arrived safely at Hilton Head.

Prof. Winchell, State Geologist of Michigan, reports that the whole central area of the State, embracing one hundred and eighty-seven townships, or six thousand seven hundred square miles, is underlaid by coal seams, ranging in thickness from three to five feet. Mines have been opened in several places, three at Jackson and one at Corunna, which last year yielded over twenty-five thousand tons. The coal resembles that in the Illinois beds in quality.

☞The Illinois Central Company have sold over sixty thousand acres of land during the last four months to upward of one thousand purchasers, for $677,715,32.—The cash payments in the same period have been $360,120,-50.

☞The editor of the New Orleans *Times* says the corsets worn by the ladies of that city will bear a monstrous strain, judging from a lady he saw, who was so nearly cut in two that a man might be amenable for bigamy should he marry her.

Meeting of Colored Citizens.

[Reported for the Boston Courier.]

An enthusiastic meeting of colored citizens was held, a few evenings since, in the cellar of G. Washington Jefferson, North street. They were called together by the summons of an influential committee, for the purpose of considering the proposition of raising a colored regiment in Massachusetts.

Caesar Augustus Crow, Esq., was invited to the chair, and Julius Epaminondas Toney was requested to act as secretary. Upon taking the chair, Mr. Crow opened the meeting with the following eloquent remarks:

"Fellah Citizens and Culler'd Bredren: We is 'sembled in dese yere spacious halls on a most momenterous 'casion. 'Bellion has played hob wid dis yere country, so dat white folks is all skeered, and now dey calls on us to save de nation. Bredren is we ekal to do it? (Voice—"We am!" and vociferous cheers.) Yes, fellah fomall sections of the Union, and costing only about twice as much in bounties, &c., for each recruit as white soldiers. True, under the late Conscription Act colored soldiers can be had cheaper, but what is the use—money is *nothing* now.

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Mr. Crow sat down upon a barrel amidst a storm of cheers peculiarly African.

The secretary then read the following resolutions:

1. Where show, lookin' back tru de vista ob dis war, we don't see nothin' encuragin', and lookin' tru de respeck ahead, things looks wus'n ever, resolved, sumthin's got to be done!

2. Resolved, white folks haint done nothin'.

3. Resolved, it takes culler'd folks to do sumthin'.

4. Resolved, how's it gwine to be done?

5. Resolved, dat's de question!

The resolutions having been read, there was a great rush for the floor, and gentlemen treading upon the elongated heels of each other, there was no little confusion and outcry. Order being at length restored, Pompey Cole, Esq., was recognized by the—barrel.

Mr. Cole remarked, "Mr. Cheerman, I don't know 'bout dis yere ting. Fus place, afore we licks de Sout, I wants to know what we's got to do 'bout it? I read a story in de *Courier* todder day 'bout some white fellah axin' a culler'd gemman if he didn't mean to 'list. Ses de culler'd gemman, ses he, "look you here, white man' did you ever see two dogs a fightin' over "Berry well," ses de culler'd gemman, "dat de bone fight?"

Now den, Miss'r Cheerman on de barrel yander, dey tells us dis is a war for liberty—for to set dem niggers out Souf free. Well, who ax'd 'em to do it? Niggers out Souf didn't. He's better off afore dan he is now, kickin' 'bout atween two armies and a ketchin' it all 'round. Culler'd gemmen here at de Norf didn't ax 'em. S'pose we wants dem dirty niggers cirklatin' round here a takin' bizness out o' our hands? Is we gwine to shave for six cents an' black boots for two cents, like dey can? No sah, no! My senterments is, dat if white folks had waited till culler'd people and niggers had ax'd 'em to fight 'bout 'em, dere wouldn't been no fightin' no way! Guv'nr Andrew can't cum it over dis chile. If he wants a dinner, I'le give him one, like Mr. Heyden did, 'cause I ain't proud; but he ain't gwine to get my shoulder behind a musket if he kiss it all day long. No sah! an' what's more, *white sodgers dont wan't us no more'n we want to go!* Dis yere country'll be safer to let de white folks fight it out, an' to let de culler'd gemmen stay to home an' mind dere own bizness!"

The speech of Mr. Cole had such a convincing effect upon the assembly that the efforts of President Crow, who was the only darkey in the crowd who had received a five dollar bill from the Governor, were totally ineffectual for the preservation of order. The barrel upon which he had mounted was kicked from under him, but as he fortunately alighted upon his head, he sustained no personal injury, so that he was not prevented from fulfilling his engagement to take tea with his Excellency on the following evening. His report of the proceedings of the meeting will probably be published at the expense of the State, unless it may be deemed inexpedient, as not comporting with the public welfare.

A young lady of high accomplishments, the family being without a servant at the time, stepped to the door on the ringing of the bell, which announced a visit from one of her admirers. On entering, the beau glancing at the harp and piano, exclaimed: "I thought I heard music—on which instrument were you performing?—"On the gridiron, sir, with the accompaniment of the frying pan," replied she. "My mother is without a servant, and she says I must learn to finger those instruments sooner or later, so I have this day commenced a course of lessons."

A yankee boy had a whole Dutch cheese set before him by a waggish friend, who, however, gave him no knife. "This is a funny cheese, Uncle Joe; but where shall I cut it?" "Oh," said the grinning friend, "cut it where you like." "Very well," said the yankee, coolly putting it under his arm, "I'll cut it at home."

☞Those "coffee-mill" guns—one hundred or more in number, ordered by the President—we are told, have proved to be of no practical value to the army of the Potomac, and are now laid up in a storehouse in Washington.

☞Ferguson, the poet, died of starvation. A splendid monument adorns his grave, and on it is written: "He asked for bread and ye gave him a stone." The finest sarcasm ever uttered.

☞When S.'s wife kicked him out of bed one cold night, says he: "See here, now, you'd better not do that again; if you do, it might cause a coolness."

A BOY WHO CONQUERED.

Some few years ago, a lad who was left without father and mother, of good natural abilities, went to New York, alone and friendless, to get a situation in a store as errand-boy, or otherwise, until he could command a higher position; but this boy had been in bad company, and had got in a habit of calling for his "bitters" occasionally, because he thought it looked *manly.* He smoked cheap cigars also.

He had a pretty good education, and on looking over the morning papers, he noticed that a merchant in Pearl street wanted a lad of his age, and he called there and made his business known.

"Walk into the office, my lad," said the merchant. "I'll attend to you soon."

When he had waited on his customer, he took a seat near the lad, and he espied a cigar in his hat. This was enough. "My boy," said he, "I want a smart, honest, faithful lad; but I see you smoke cigars, and in my experience of many years, I have ever found cigar-smoking in lads to be connected with various other habits, and, if I am not mistaken, your breath is an evidence that you are not an exception. You can leave; you will not suit me.

John (that was his name) held down his head and left the store; and as he walked along the street, a stranger and friendless, the counsel of his poor mother came forcibly in his mind, who upon her death bed, called him to her side, and placed her emaciated hand upon his head, said, "Johnny, my dear boy, I'm going to leave you. You well know what disgrace and misery your father brought on us before his death, and I want you to promise me before I die that you will never taste one drop of the accursed poison that killed your father. Promise me this, and be a good boy, Johnny, and I shall die in peace.

The scalding tears trickled down Johnny's cheeks, and he promised ever to remember the dying words of his mother, and never to drink any spirituous liquors; but he soon forgot his promise, and when he received the rebuke from the merchant he remembered what his mother said, and what he had promised her, and he cried aloud, and the people gazed at him as he passed along, and the boys railed at him. He went to his lodgings, and throwing himself upon his bed, gave vent to his feelings in sobs that were heard all over the house.

But John had moral courage. He had enerpassed the examination, and ere an hour had other drop of liquor, nor to smoke another cigar as long as he lived. He went straight back to the merchant. Said he, "Sir, you very promptly sent me away this morning for habits that I have been guilty of; but, sir, I have neither father nor mother, and though, I have occasionally done what I ought not to do and have not followed the good advice of my poor mother on her death bed, nor done as I promised her I would do, yet I have made another solemn vow never to drink another drop of liquor; nor to smoke another cigar, and if you, sir, will only *try* me, it is all I ask."

The merchant was struck with the decision and energy of the boy, and at once employed him. At the expiration of five years this lad was a *partner* in the business and is now worth ten thousand dollars. He has faithfully kept his pledge, to which he owes his elevation.

Boys, think of this circumstance, as you enter upon the duties of life, and remember upon what points of character your destiny for good or evil depends.—*Northern Farmer.*

☞At a wedding, recently, when the officiating priest put to the lady the question: "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" she dropped the prettiest courtesy, and with a modesty which lent her beauty an additional grace, replied, "If you please!"

☞"Gosh a'mity, it's a gal. I was gwine to call that baby A Linkum, but dat's all up wid me now," said Pompey. "Hush up, Pompey," said Dinah, "I'se got a name for dat ar baby, jis means de same thing 'zactly. I'm gwine to call dat ar baby Abby Lishn. "Jis same ting, Dinah, dat's a fac."

☞An Irishman direct from the sod had got into a muss, and was knocked down.

"And sure you wouldn't be after batin' a man when he is down?" said Pat.

"Certainly not," said his antagonist.

"Faix, then I'll just lay where I am."

☞A man who covers himself with costly apparel and neglects his mind, is like one who illuminates the outside of his house and sits within the dark.

☞In life we shall find many men that are great and some men that are good, but very few men that are both great and good.

☞Three things can never agree,—two cats over one mouse, two wives in one house, and two lovers after one girl.

☞A man ceases to be a "good fellow" the moment he refuses to do precisely woat other people wish him to do.

☞No man can avoid his own company—so he had best make it as good as possible.

☞Byron said he would rather have a nod from an American than a snuff box from an Emperor.

☞A cat of extraordinary intelligence was recently seen feeding a kitten with starch, to make it stand upright! This reminds us of a maid who drank a pint of yeast to make her rise early.

JUMBLES.—Three eggs; one cup of butter; two cups of sugar; one-half cup of milk or cream; one teaspoonful of pearlash, flour enough to roll them out.

BEDFORD GAZETTE.

B. F. MEYERS, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : MAY 8, 1863.

RALLY, DEMOCRATS, RALLY!!

The Democrats of West Providence and vicinity will hold a meeting at the hotel of Joseph Cessna, in Bloody Run Borough, on

SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 9, 1863.

All persons opposed to the present corrupt Administration, and in favor of maintaining the Constitution as it is, and restoring the Union as it was, are invited to attend.

Able speakers will address the meeting.

West Prov. Dem. Vig. Committee.

A Grand Fizzle.

For weeks the Abolition ring-leaders in this borough, had been striving to drum up a sufficient number of their adherents to enable them to hold a public meeting, in the Court House, on Tuesday evening last, and after the most unremitting exertions and the announcement that "a number of distinguished speakers would be present," they succeeded in getting together enough of their followers, to select a few officers, and, by the aid of the boys, to make a little noise in lieu of enthusiasm. The "distinguished speakers" who *were* present, were G. W. Householder, who is great on *oligartchies* (as he pronounces the word) "Cock Robin," who fluttered and chirruped and hopped about, to the infinite amusement of the juveniles, and Samuel L. Russell, who talked treason by declaring himself against the restoration of the Union as it was, and who for want of ability to answer the argument of the editor of this paper, at the Democratic meeting on the evening previous, contented himself with repeating the current falsehood about our being compelled to take off a Copperhead badge which we wore, when in Philadelphia. Mr. Russell is a great logician and we have no doubt that he considered his repetition of this stale lie, a wonderful performance in the way of close reasoning. It is a great pity that he did not have the opportunity to deliver this speech one year ago, as, if he had done so, we doubt not he would have beaten Householder for Senator. We advise him, by all means to become a candidate for the next term, for if this last forensic effort of his will not secure him the nomination of his party, then "Republicans" are "ungrateful" and can't appreciate true merit. After the usual clap-trap, done up in military style, by which the Abolition tricksters try to create sensations, the grand fizzle dissolved itself into its individual elements and each particular *blacksnake* went to his hole to dream of Uncle Sam's birds-prepared for his own and his companions' devouring.

Proselyting the Army.

The Federal Administration has been busily engaged for several months, in making a systematic effort to obtain from the Army a *quasi* endorsement of its negro measures and the perversion of the war from its original object—the restoration of the Union—to that of the abolition of slavery. So far as some of the officers are concerned, by promises of preferment and promotion, it has been successful in making conversions. These zealous officers, immediately after their initiation into the new faith, were employed by their master in disgraceful and most unsoldierly attempts to palm off upon the privates, resolutions endorsing the fraud upon the Army which every one knows was perpetrated by the substitution of Abolition for "Union," the primary object of the war. In nearly every instance the vote upon these resolutions, would be taken in an *ex parte* manner, the officers calling only the "ayes" and never putting the negative side of the question at all. Letters have been received in our own town, written by soldiers in the Army of the Rappahannock, testifying to this fact. Sometimes, too, when the privates could not be trusted with any sort of a vote upon the resolutions, the officers would assemble together and adopt them and, then, send them forth as the expression of the sentiments of their commands. But with all this shoulder-strap legerdemain, but few regiments have yet been reported as having given in their adhesion to the programme of the negro-lovers. At least nine-tenths of the Army are still firm, (and, we doubt not, will remain so) in their attachment to the Union *and the Constitution*. They can neither be coaxed, nor driven, cajoled nor cheated into the support of doctrines which their very love for the Union teaches them to abhor, and which, they were assured, when they enlisted, would not be lugged into the war, in any shape.

We give below a letter just receivd from the Army of the Mississippi, written by a soldier who was formerly a resident of this county, which is only one of the many which are pouring in upon us from our brave fellows in the service, congratulating us in our course, but which will go to show how the soldiers of the South West feel upon the negro question:

CAMP NEAR MEMPHIS, }
March 18th, 1863. }

FRIEND MEYERS:

I enclose you two dollars and fifty cts., for which you will please send me the old and and ever firm *Gazette*, that has been true to the country and loyal to the Government, the old standard-bearer of Democracy. I am now a soldier in the great and grand army of the Mississippi Valley and am for the Union and the Constitution, but I despise a nigger-lover as I do the devil. But, thank God, we have but few in our regiment and don't want any.

Yours &c.,

SAMUEL SANSOM.

76th Reg't, Ill. Vol., Company B.

An Infamous Canard.

The Abolitionists of this neighborhood are hard up for something to make capital of against the editor of this paper. Unable themselves to intimidate us, they are now busily circulating the story that when in Philadelphia, recently, we were compelled "to take off" a Democratic badge (Copperhead) which we were wearing.—Lest some people who are unacquainted with us and who may not fully understand the malice and mendacity of the Abolition wire-workers, might give credence to this story, we take occasion now and in this manner to pronounce it *a lie out of the whole cloth*. We wore, when in Philadelphia, a Democratic badge,—*a head of liberty*, cut out of a copper cent and encircled with rims of gold and silver, upon which were inscribed the words "Democratic Currency." We wore it at our hotel and on the street and no one ever molested us for doing so, or spoke to us about it, except in admiration of the design and of the motto. But we were informed by a friend that one morning after we had left the hotel, some persons made threats that they would "break our head" if they saw us wear it again. Those valiant personages, however, must have taken good care never to see us again, for we wore the badge afterwards and brought away our head unbroken from the city. And, now, we give notice, that we will wear whatever ornaments we please, whether they are to the taste of the Abolitionists or not, whether in Philadelphia or out of it.

A Model "Union League" Letter.

The following letter was lately received by a discharged soldier now residing in this county, who once was a "Republican," but who seeing that the party to which he belonged was becoming Abolitionized, like a true man and a patriot, as he is, dissolved his associations with that party and joined the ranks of the only true Union party, the old and tried Democracy.—This letter is anonymous, and, our soldier friend assures us, was not written in the army, *but in Bedford county*. It is an attempt, in very bad English, to intimidate and overawe, with the design of driving the person addressed into the foul embraces of Abolitionism. But, this true soldier of the Union, desires us to say for him to this anonymous Jacobin, that he is unmoved by any such cowardly threats, and that as to the temptation held out to him to join the Union League, he would reverently imitate that great example of resistance to the seductions of evil, manifested by our Saviour when the Arch-fiend took him up upon the mountain and showed him the goodly heritage he would give him if he would fall down and worship him. To this literary *blacksnake*, our tempted soldier would say in the most emphatic and indignant manner, "Get thee behind me, Satan!"—We publish the

CAMP NEAR FALMOUTH, Va., }
March 28th, 1863. }

DEAR SIR:

I am astonshed at you for persuing a course like you are know doing you enlisted and went to came and was sworen in to the Service of the united States and went and Served a year in hard marching and fighting and acted the part of a Soldier and patriot then when your health failed you the Government Gave you an honorable discharge and you come home and I understank that you are voting with the coperhead party a party that is and has ben Siding whith the South ever since the rebellion brok out do you think you can clear your oath in doing so the cry of the union Soldiers is woe woe to the traitors at home when wee get there you are Saying nou that you will not fight to free a nigar that is the cry of all traitors you know that the presiden Said that the rebellion must bee put down and if freeing the Slave would do it that he would do it now I think you ought to have beter sense so I hope you will re consider the mate and chang your course before you are marke as a rebel wee think know as god does that he that is not for us is a gainst us and I think that any person in the north that will act So aught to bee drove full of pine and sot on fire to Shoot them would bee to good for them I intend to Send you a leter rote by Albert Smith a union it is printed know I want you to read it carefully and then you can see what the coper headis are doing it is very disagreeable hear know and must close for the present So for your own sake and the sak of your country never vote the coper head ticket again if there is any union league Societys being raised there I would Join one and come out fair and square on the side of the union and bee a man and not a puke I will tell you my name when I come Home So think twice before you vote once.

The County Superintendency.

The School Directors of the county, met in Convention at the Court House, on Monday last, and elected Prof. J. W. Dickerson, Principal of the Bedford English School, Superintendent for the ensuing three years. We congratulate the friends of popular education thro'-out the county, upon this auspicious result.—The election of Prof. Dickerson puts "the right man in the right place." It is a resnlt over which we may well rejoice. The vote stood:

J. W. Dickerson, 72 votes.
J. C. Clarkson, 32 "

Democratic Victory in Chicago.

The Democrats have elected the candidate for Mayor of Chicago by 180 majority. The City Councils stand 20 Democrats to 12 Abolitionists. This is a splendid triumph, as Chicago gave an Abolition majority at the election last Fall. Has the Bedford *Inquirer* heard this?

WATER STREET FACTORY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Mr. J. I. Noble, of Water Street, this county, proprietor of the Woolen Factory, at that place. We have seen some of the goods manufactured at this establishment and found them of pretty styles and excellent quality. Mr. Noble is a very worthy young man and deserves the patronage of the public.

☞ METAL-TIPPED SHOES.—Shoes are an important item in the expense of clothing children, as every parent will understand. They invariably wear out their shoes at the toe first, and not unfrequently before the other parts are a quarter worn. Children's shoes with metal tips never wear out at the toe, and it is safe to say that on an average one pair with them will more than out-wear three pairs without them. We believe all the shoe dealers keep them.

THE DEMOCRACY IN COUNCIL!

Grand Uprising of the People!!

Good Feeling and Great Enthusiasm!!!

Pursuant to previous notice, the Democratic Club of Bedford Borough, assembled at the Court House, on Monday evening, 4th inst. the President, Isaac Mengel, Esq., in the chair. The attendance of Democrats from the country, being immensely large, the Club resolved itself into a Mass Meeting, with the following named gentlemen as officers:

President, MICHAEL REED, Esq.

Vice Presidents, William Bowles, John Amo, Thos. W. Horton, John C. Black, John C. Fegard, William Cessna, sr., Adam Zembower, George Elder, Jos. C. Miller, Samuel Ake, J. C. Riffle, Geo. W. Gibboney, Geo. Rhodes, Levi Devore, Lewis Howsare, Peter Winegardner, W. M. Akers, Wm. Snell, A. J. Morgart, J. C. Hartley, Jesse Dicken, John Kemery, Jacob Walter, Samuel Burket, Michael Wyant, Daniel Brumbaugh, Levi Fluck.

Secretaries, Samuel Miller, E. F. Kerr, Thos Gephart, Wm. Cessna, Joseph Miller.

The meeting being thus organized, Hon. John Cessna introduced to the meeting Gen. A. H. Coffroth, of Somerset, Member of Congress elect for this district, who proceeded to deliver an address fraught with sound common sense views and full of home thrusts at the monstrosities of the present Abolition Administration. The speech of Gen. Coffroth, was received with great favor by the meeting, as was attested by the frequent outbursts of applause by which the speaker was interrupted.

On motion, B. F. Meyers then addressed the meeting in defence of the course pursued by the Democrats in opposing the policy of coercing disaffected States, quoting from the writings and speeches of Edmund Randolph, James Madison, Alex. Hamilton, and other founders of the Republic, as well as from those of W. H. Seward and Lyman Trumbull, to show that the coercion of a *State* was considered by them an impossibility and without warrant of the Constitution. At the conclusion of this address, the speaker read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, amid much applause:

Resolved, in the language of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, That as our institutions are assailed by an armed rebellion on one side, which is being met by the sword, and on the other by unconstitutional acts of Congress and startling usurpations of power by the Executive, which, we have seen by experiey as well as principle requires that our people shall await the process of reform which is slow but sure, and refrain from all unlawful and unconstitutional acts, which have already brought terrible calamities upon the country, whilst they invoke the aid of all patriotic men to assist in averting the evils that threaten our free institutions.

Resolved, That we will adhere to the Constitution and the Union as the best, it may be the last, hope of popular freedom, and for all wrongs which may have been committed or evils which may exist, we will seek redress under the Constitution and within the Union, by the peaceful but powerful agency of the suffrage of a free people.

Resolved, That we recognize a manifest difference between the administration of the government and the government itself—the one is transitory, limited in duration to that period of time for which the officers elected by the people are charged with the conduct of the same; the other is permanent, intended by its founders to endure forever.

Resolved, That in the exercise of our right to differ with the federal Executive, we enter our solemn protest against the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, by which he assumes to emancipate slaves in certain States, holding the same to be unwise, unconstitutional and void.

Resolved, That, on behalf of the people of this County, we declare our determined opposition to a system of emancipation by the States upon compensation to be made out of the treasury of the United States, as burthensome upon the people, unjust in its very nature, and wholly without warrant of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we declare that the power which has recently been assumed by the President of the United States, whereby under the guise of military necessity he has proclaimed and extended martial law over States where war did not exist, and has suspended the writ of *habeas corpus*, is unwarranted by the Constitution, and its tendency is to subordinate civil to military authority, and to subvert our system of free government.

Resolved, That we deem it proper further to declare that we, together with all truly loyal people, would hail with pleasure and delight any manifestation of a desire on the part of the seceded States to return to their allegiance to the government of the Union, and would in such event cordially and earnestly co-operate with them in the restoration of peace and the procurement of such proper guarantees as would give security to all their interests and rights.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure and hope the manifestations of conservative sentiment among the people of the Northern States in their late elections, and regard the same as the earnest of a good purpose upon their part to co-operate with all other truly loyal citizens in giving security to the rights of every section and maintaining the Union and the Constitution as they were ordained by the founders of the Republic.

Resolved, That the soldiers composing our armies merit the warmest thanks of the nation. Their country called, and nobly did they respond. Living, they shall know a nation's gratitude; wounded, a nation's care; and dying, they shall live in our memories, and monuments shall be raised to teach posterity to honor the patriots and heroes who offered their lives at their country's altar. Their widows and orphans shall be adopted by the nation, to be watched over and cared for as objects truly worthy a nation's guardianship.

Resolved, That the laws of this State must be maintained and enforced, and that it is the duty of the constituted authorities of the State to see to it that, by all constitutional means, this indispensable end shall be attained.

Resolved, That the corruptions of the present Administration are so enormous and dangerous to the welfare of the Republic, its attempts to usurp despotic power, by throttling the free expression of public opinion, so flagrant and outrageous, and its conduct of the war so barren of wisdom, ability, or common sense, that we deem it imperatively necessary for the safety of the people, and, in fact, the only hope of the country, to effect such a party organization as will not only succeed in voting out of power that Administration, but will also prevent any of its political adherents, endorsers or apologists from becoming its successor.

Resolved, That we denounce the so-called "Union League," as a semi-secret association gotten up for no other purpose than to continue in power the present corrupt and abolitionized Administration, to prolong the war, by sustaining those who have perverted it to an Abolition crusade, and fit for nothing but the traducing and ostracising of Democrats, who are the true and tried friends of the Union.

Resolved, That we hold it indispensable, in order to the restoration of peace and a permanent re-establishment of the Union, that Abolitionism, which is the cause of rebellion, must be put down, believing that so long as this fuel is piled upon the secession flame the fires of rebellion cannot be quenched, nor the fair fabric of our Union saved from destruction.

After the adoption of the resolutions, O. E. Shannon, Esq., being called upon, responded in an able and eloquent speech, which was very favorably received by the audience.

John Palmer, Esq., then delivered a very forcible and stirring address, after which the meeting adjourned, in excellent spirits and full of enthusiasm.

From the U. S. R. R. & M. Register.

Broad Top Coal Region.

ENGINEER'S OFFCE, SAXTON, BEDFORD CO., PA., *April* 15, 1863.

THOS. S. FERNON, ESQ., *Editor U. S. R. R. & M. Register.*—Sir: I enclose you a map recently made of the Broad Top coal region. On it you will observe the position of the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad, with its branches reaching into the coal field. The Bedford Railroad is a continuation of the Broad Top. Twelve miles of the former are now nearly completed, giving a rail line from Huntingdon (on Pennsylvania Railroad) to Bloody Run, a distance of 43 miles. The construction of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad was mainly intended to develope the Broad Top coal region, and thus far public attention has been directed exclusively to the the coal interests. The annual reports from the region, published in the *Register*, will show that its shipments have been rapidly increased, whilst new developments are being made, and the railroad branches extended.

It seems a singular fact, however, that the coal of this district should have thus far monopolized all the attention—a district having within its limits vast quantities of excellent iron ores, lying along its main line of railroad, used quarries, and producing when smelted the iron."

The prostration of the iron business, during the past few years, may account in part for the neglect of this interest, but with the present protection and demand for iron, it appears to me the time has come for the successful development of its iron ores, and the establishment of iron works along the valley west of the coal region.

Three qualities of ore are presented to the consideration of the iron manufacturer—the proto carbonates of the coal measures; the brown peroxide of iron of the Umbral series, and the hemætite and fossiliferous iron ores of the Surgent series.

Proto-Carbonite of Iron of Coal Measures.—Very little has heretofore been done to develope these ores; during the period of river navigations by arks, before the construction of the railroad, a few furnaces were in blast along the Raystown Juniata, one of these, the Hopewell furnace, obtained a portion of its ore from the Cheney ore bank, up Sandy Run. Surface specimens of iron ore are found in many localities in the coal field, but no systematic explorations have yet been made to develope the position or magnitude of these deposits.

The Peroxide of Iron of the Umbral Series has been opened and worked at a number of places; it is found in the upper red shale, which accompanied by Terrace mountain, encircles the coal field. It has been worked at Paradise furnace, Trough creek, and at Hopewell furnace. In 1853, J. P. Lesley, Esq., Geologist, remarked of this ore: "The furnace at Hopewell has the coal within a mile of it, an immensely valuable deposit of cold short iron ore outcropping behind it, an ore which will be pursued hereafter from gap to gap, the whole length of Terrace mountain, and upon which a hundred furnaces might run a century."

Iron Ores of the Surgent Series.—These valuable deposits of iron ore are found in the Surgent red shale, which forms the base and part of the slope of Tussey mountain: it is also found flanking Jacks and Black log mountains. The ores of Woodcock valley, along the base of Tussey mountain, have a general range of outcrops, nearly parallel to, and but a short distance from, the main line of Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, whilst the Bedford Railroad intersects them at Bloody Run. Between this formation and the railroad, the scalent limestone outcrops along the entire valley, forming a sharp prong west of Bloody Run, and again flattening up Black valley. The fossiliferous iron ore is found in two seams in the lower portion of the formation, which are separated by an interval of slate and sparry limestone, from two to eight feet thick. The lower seam or member is of the hard variety, and the upper, the soft fossiliferous ore. These ores have been opened at numerous localities along the outcrop from below McConnelstown, in Huntingdon county, to Bloody Run, in Bedford county, presenting an outcrop of over 50 miles long. The upper or soft oar is two feet thick, ond the lower or hard ore averages 15 inches thick, giving an aggregate average thickness of ore over 3 ft. In the upper portion of this formation, and connected with the lower layers of the scalent limestone, are found a chain of deposits or "pockets" of hemætite iron ore; the principal openings made in these deposits, have been at "Fluck Bank," about one mile west of Stonerstown—there the ore was found 4 feet thick and of an excellent quality. Mr. Whitney, an experienced ore miner, informs me that he shafted down this deposit 90 feet. At the Bender bank, 3 miles farther up the valley, the ore was found 6 feet thick; the working extending beneath the surface 135 feet. At Cogans opening, near Bedford Forge, the deposit is 4 feet thick, and at Bloody Run, near Bedford Railroad, on lands of Hon. W. P. Schell and others, a new opening recently made by E. Trambath, shows the ore 10 feet thick and of a superior quality. On the same lands explorations are being made to fully develop the fossil ore seams.

The iron ores of the Premeridian and Meridian series (Warrior ridge) have not yet been sufficiently developed in this district to determine their size and quality. Mr. Rogers refers to this in his report of the Geology of Pennsylvania, Vol. 2, page 731. For a full description of the ores of this district, see Rogers Geology of Pennsylvania, Vol. 1, page 566, &c., and Vol. 2, page 726; at page 731 a table of analyses of the Surgent ores will be found, giving their constituent parts in great detail. The iron ores of this district have been sufficiently tested at the old furnaces to remove any doubt as to their quality, and although no accurate record has been kept of the depth of the mining in the Surgent fossiliferous ores, from which to obtain data for a calculation of quantity, enough is now positively known to show that these ores can be mined (along the entire Tussey mountain range) to a depth of 50 to 90 feet beneath their exposed outcrops; and this depth of mining can be reached by the ordinary drifts or gangways, at water level. From a careful collection of facts in regard to the position and quantity of iron ores in this region, I have no hesitation in presenting it as a desirable field for ironmakers. All the materials for its manufacture are accessible by railroad, and fuel in the form of coke, coal and charcoal, can be procured here in inexhaustible quantities. The coke from Broad Top coal is favorably known as a very superior quality, and is judged to be *the* fuel for smelting the ores of the surrounding valleys.

No question of supply and demand enters into the problem of ironmaking, for the humiliating fact is well known by iron manufacturers, that in the United States we only make about 66 per cent of the iron required for our own use; the balance has heretofore been imported from England.

If the foregoing remarks on the iron ores of the Broad Top Raystown Juniata district will have the effect of drawing the attention of practical ironmakers to an investigation of its mineral resources, the writer will have no fear of the result. Already the old furnaces at Paradise and Hopewell are being again prepared for work, and I trust the day is not far distant when capital and labor will fully resuscitate this extensive source of wealth.

Very respectfully,
JOHN FULTON, Res't & Min. Eng.
H. & B. T. R. R. & C. Co.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

Operations of Gen. Banks.

SERIOUS FEDERAL LOSS IN KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Correspondence of the Boston Courier

NEW ORLEANS, April 18, 1863.

In my letter of yesterday I told you to expect a report of "success" on the Bayou Teche manding the operations in person. You were advised of the destruction of three Coufederate boats—and now you will learn of the "complete success" of the army corps, at least so thinks, or rather says the Government organ. By the last accounts, the Rebels were falling beck before the Union forces, towards Franklin, the latter having made and sent to this city about 300 prisoners, in doing which there must have been some hard fighting, as large number of our men have been wounded, and now find accommodations in most of the houses in the Teche; but about 600 wounded Federals have been successfully brought to this city. A list of those brought yesterday, and who fill one of the many hospitals I enclose.

I find, in looking over the various accounts of wounded men from twenty-six regiments, that the greatest sufferers seem to be the 159th New York and the 13th and 25th Connecticut regiments, which were terribly cut up. About the killed, we are not permitted to know, for all communication with the returned soldiers and prisoners seems to be interdicted. I was fully aware that the Confederates would fall back, fighting as they went. I thought Banks would reach Franklin. Anything, however, of his movements is contraband. If however, by the next mail, a true account of the expedition is allowed to be published, you will be able to form an idea whether "our success" will be likely to end the war.

The mercury is up to 85 degrees, and our soldiers will find their duties so onerous in the Opelousas swamps, that the day of their discharge will be hailed with joy by the 9 months' men, who will be glad to yield their places to some of the 900,000, who, I wish, would come out and see how their African brothers' condition has been improved; and after they have seen the elephant, let the nine months' men go home satisfied. EX-BOSTON.

Concerning the Confederate raid into Western Virginia, there are rumors in abundance, but the facts are few. The actual amount of damage done to the western section of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway is at present unknown; nor does it appear to have been ascertained with any degree of accuracy whether the Confederates are in force or not. In the fight which occurred at Greenland Gap, one of the most important points on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, the Confederates are said to have been repulsed several times with great loss, but eventually succeeded in killing, wounding or capturing the whole Federal detachment, numbering between seventy or eighty men. Colonel Mulligan, at Fairmont had also been attacked and defeated with the loss of his artillery. The excitement along the Pennsylvania border was intense, the raid having extended into Fayette county; but for only a few miles into the interior. At the last advices they held Bridgeport and Palatine, on the railroad west of Grafton, and, it is asserted, had seized large quantities of horses and cattle and sent them southward. The extent of the raid, both in the amount of damage done and of spoil taken at various points, is said to exceed that of any previous excursions of a similar kind during the present war. It is, however, the opinion of the military authorities that the number of confederates engaged in it are comparatively small.

Of the six transports that attempted to run the batteries at Vicksburg, we now learn that four are known to have been sunk, and that the other two, if they got by, were badly damaged.

THREE DAYS FIGHTING.

Hooker Moves on the Enemy's Works.

Capture of Guns, Stores, Ammunition, and over Two Thousand Prisoners.

TERRIBLE SLAUGHTER.

WASHINGTON, May 4, 1863.

A great battle has just been fought at and near Fredericksburg. The battle lasted most of the day on Saturday, and continued with great fierceness until two o'clock on Sunday morning, when hostilities ceased for two hours.

At 4 o'clock the ball opened again and lasted until 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon, when the enemy's batteries became silent, and the wildest cheering commenced on our extreme right and ran along the whole line. When our informant left the prevailing opinion was, that the enemy's ammunition was exhausted, or they had been attacked by Hooker's left wing, the force under Gen. Sedgwick, which crossed below Fredericksburg.

Our informant says that, before he left the field at Chancelloruille, the general result was completely successful to our arms; that a large number of prisoners had been captured. He hastened from the field as soon as the firing stopped, and recrossed the river at Bank's ford and proceeded to Falmouth, opposite which (Fredericksburg) a desperate battle was raging.

The capture of the city of Fredericksburg and the works surrounding it, was complete.—The killed and wounded on our side, in Fredericksburg, was comparatively small; but the rebel rifle pits were said to be filled with killed and wounded rebels.

The slaughter at Chancellorville is estimated to be large on both sides. Among the killed on our side is Gen. Berry, of Maine. Gen. Howard was wounded in endeavoring to rally the German Regiments, which wavered on Saturday before the heavy masses of the enemy thrown against them.

We captured many large guns, ammunition, stores, and up to yesternoon about two thousand prisoners.

Postscript.

Our advices from the field of operations up to noon to-day are that the victory of General Hooker's army is a more complete one than was first supposed. All that the most sanguine could hope for has been realized, if we except the awful slaughter, which for the present we forbear to enter upon.

LATEST.

Telegrams received since the above state that Stonewall Jackson had outflanked Hooker on the right, and that at last accounts there was no decisive result.

Gen. Hooker's Advance and Success.

WASHINGTON, May 3d.—Dispatches from General Hooker have been received by the President.

He has successfully crossed the Rappahannock, and has severed the communications of the enemy between Bowling Green and Hanover Court House.

The main body of Hooker's army crossed first below Falmouth. About 20,000 crossed above Falmouth under Gen. Slocum, who made a detour of the enemy's position, and captured some fifteen hundred rebels.

It is said that our communications with Gen. Stoneman have been cut off by guerilla bands between Warrenton Junction and Bull Run, but will soon be reinstated.

General Hooker hopes to capture all of the rebel forces north of the Pamunkey river, and will probably move forward to the left of his present position.

FROM HOOKER'S ARMY.

Terrible Fight on Saturday and Sunday.

The *Inquirer* has the following as a special despatch:—

WASHINGTON, Sunday, May 2, 1863.—Reliable information has reached the city this afternoon from the Army of the Potomac, going to show that a terrible engagement has been going on yesterday and to-day. The brilliant manœuvre by which the rebels have been flanked on both sides, has been followed up by daring conconflicts, in which our troops have been extremely successful. During the whole of Saturday the musketry and artillery fring was absolutely continuous, especially on the right, where Howard's corps was engaged.

Between midnight and 3 o'clock this morning (Sunday), a pontoon bridge was laid between Falmouth and Fredericksburg, and our troops, part of the Sixth Corps, marched over and took possession of the town, driving out the enemy. They then advanced on the fortifications upon the slopes, in exactly the direction of the move of Burnside, and it is reported, that by noon they had reached the top of the hills. The enemy had left this part exposed; not expecting an attack here his troops were withdrawn to the quarter where the conflict was already raging.

Our troops are behaving splendidly, and are worthy of their cause and their leader. Not a single instance of misbehavior has occurred amongst any of our regiments.

Gen. Hooker is constantly in the thickest of the fight, and his escapes from bullets have really been miraculous.

[This reads somewhat like the bulletins published immediately after the battle of Fredericksburg, the "change of base before Richmond," and the defeat of Pope. If a terrible battle *was* fought on Saturday and Sunday, why does "the Government" object to sending news of the result?—EDS. EVENING JOURNAL.]

Soldiers, see to your health, do not trust to the Army supplies; Cholera, Fever and Bowel complaint will follow your slightest indiscretion. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT should be in every man's knapsack. The British and French use no other medicines. Only 25 cents per box or pot. 216

COALMONT LOTS FOR SALE.

I will offer at public sale, on Wednesday, the 20th of May inst., on the premises, ONE HUNDRED FINE BUILDING LOTS, situate in the town of Coalmont, on Broad Top Rail Road, Huntingdon county. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. Terms easy.

W. P. SCHELL.

May 8—2ts.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon my property, for any purpose whatsoever, as I am determined to enforce the law against all who may do so, without respect to persons.

JACOB EVERSOLE, of Ab'm.

South Woodberry tp., May 8—3ts.

—MARRIED—

SHANK—ELDER.—On the 30th ult., by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr Hiram Shank to Miss Mary E. Elder, both of Harrison township.

HORN—COOK.—In Allegany county, Md., on the 6th of April, 1863, by the Rev. Wm. A. McKee., Mr. A. M. Horn, of St.Clair tp., Bedford county, to Miss Catharine Cook, of the former place.

—DIED—

ADAMS.—On Sabbath, the 26th ult., Mr. Elijah Adams, in the 88th year of his age.

The deceased was born in the vicinity of this place. Of his early history the writer knows but little. He did not Become religious until late in life. For several years previous to his death he suffered much from disease. He often expressed a desire to go to a "better country." During his last sickness, which was protracted, he seemed to grow rapidly in knowledge and in grace. We trust he has entered into rest. "The days of our years are threescore years and ten; and if by reason of strength they be fourscore years, yet is their strength, labor and sorrow: for it is soon cut off, and we fly away."

ZIMMERS.—On the 26th of April, Mr. Anthony Zimmers, Aged 62 years, 11 months and 1 day.

The deceased was a member of the Lutheran church, and was connected with the Denning's creek Congregation, Bedford Tp. In his death the community has lost a good and useful citizen, but especially in the church will his loss be felt. He was one of the pillars of the congregration; always ready to do his part for the good of Zion. His place in the public sanctuary and in the social prayer meeting was very seldom vacant. He was liberal in supporting the gospel at home and freely contributed for sending it abroad. He sincerely loved the church and could say of himself.

"I love thy Zion, Lord!
The house of thine abode;
The church our blessed Redeemer saved,
By thine own precious blood."

His sickness, which was very painful, he bore with much resignation. He was conscious that his life was drawing to a close, but he had no fears of death, for he felt assured that if the earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens."

J. Z.

Announcements.

TERMS:—For announcing candidates for Assembly Prothonotary, and Sheriff, $3 00; for Treasurer $2.00; for Commissioner, Auditor and Poor Director, $1.00. To insure insertion, all announcements must be paid in advance.

Assembly.

TO THE DEMOCRATS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:—I offer myself as a candidate for the office of Representative in the next Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

B. F. MEYERS.

We are authorized to announce Geo. W. Gump of Napier tp., as a candidate for Assembly, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. M. Hall, Esq., as a candidate for the Legislature, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Prothonotary.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce the name of John B. Fluke, Esq., for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce J. Henry Schell, Esq., of Schellsburg borough, as a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hon. A. J. Snively, of Schellsburg Bor., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce O. E. Shannon, Esq., as a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Thomas W. Horton, Esq., of Broad Top township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Peter H. Studebaker, of Napier township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Wm. Connell, of Londonderry township, as a candidate for Sheriff. subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac D. Ernest, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Isaac Kensinger, Esq., of Liberty township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Captain Philip G. Morgert, of Bloody Run Borough, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Capt. John Alstadt, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic county convention.

We are authorized to announce Col. John Hafer as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. Editor:—Please announce Geo. W. Horn, Esq., of Harrison tp., as a candidate for Sheriff subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce W. A. Powell, of Harrison tp. as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. D. Broad, of Schellsburg, as a candidate for Sheriff. stbject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention

We are authorized to announce Henry Fluke, of Middle Woodberry township, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Hugh Moore, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of John Boor, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Geo. Mardorff of Bedford borough, for the office of County Treasurer. subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce J. B. Farquhar, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR: Please announce Samuel Defibaugh, of Bedford tp., as a suitable candidate for the office of County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce S. J. McCauslin, of Bedford borough, as a candidate for the office of County Treesurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce Michael Wertz, Esq., of Union township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce George Rhoads, of Liberty township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Jesse Dicken, Jr., of Southampton township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Michael S. Ritchey, of Snake Spring township, as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Evans, of Monroe township, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

MR. EDITOR:—Please announce Abraham Reighard, of Bedford tp., as a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Edward Pearson, Esq., of Broad Top towhship, as a candidate for Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

Poor Director.

We are authorized to announce Henry Taylor, of St. Clair township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Samuel M. Boor, of Cumberland Valley township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce Henry Moses, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce David Stiver, of Bedford township, as a candidate for Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jacob D. Fetter, of Bedford township, as a candidate for the office of Poor Director, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

A GRAND VICTORY!

The Enemy Captured!!

MRS. E. V. MOWRY,

Has returned from the city with a very large and most carefully selected, fashionable stock of

MILLINERY GOODS,

ever brought to Bedford, which she will sell very cheap for CASH. Such as

Silk Bonnets, Trimmed Straws, of all Prices and Varieties.

BLACK AND WHITE HATS, *for Ladies, Misses and Children.*

UNTRIMMED BONNETS AND HAKERS. *Flowers, Ruches and Ribbons,* AT ALL PRICES.

Velvet Ribbons, Zephyrs, Shetland Wool, &c.

ALSO—A nice assortment of Black Crape Collars, Ladies White and Black DRESS CAPES, &c.

She is also prepared to make, trim and do over Bonnets in the latest Philadelphia styles.

She would also call on her former patrons and friends, and ladies generally, wishing to purchase any thing in her line, to call and give her stock a careful examination, as she is determined to continue her old motto "quick sales and short profits," and will spare no pains to accommodate all that may favor her with their calls.

Terms—Strictly CASH. May 8—4t

REBELLION AGAINST HIGH PRICES!

Revolution in Bedford!

E. M. FISHER

and "LITTLE JOHN C.," have just opened a new *FANCY AND DRY GOODS STORE,* at the stand formerly occupied by Samuel Brown, immediately opposite the Washington Hotel, where they constantly keep on hand a very large assortment of

MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C., and pay especial attention to the sale of NEEDLEWVRK, LADIES' COLLARS, CUFFS AND UNDER SLEEVES, LINEN AND SILK POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, LADIES' HOSE, MITTS AND GLOVES, GENTLEMEN'S HOSE, WHITE GOODS, SPOOL THREAD, LADIES' HEAD DRESSES AND VEILS, FANCY SOAPS, HOOP SKIRTS, JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C, &C., ALL OF WHICH WILL BE SOLD VERY LOW FOR CASH.

The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying elsewhere.

E. M. FISHER & L. J. C.

Bedford, May 8, 1863.

NOTICE.

All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon my property, by hunting, fishing, or in any other manner, as I will enforce the law against all who may hereafter do so.

MARTHA L. TATE.

Bloody Run, May 8.—3ts.

CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass upon the Poor House property, especially the meadow, by fishing, hunting, or in any other manner, as the Directors are determined to enforce the law against all who may thus infringe.

JOHN S. BRUMBAUGH,
ADOLPHUS AKE,
SOLOMON REIGHARD,
May 8—3ts. Directors.

JUNIATA MILLS.

The subscribers are now prepared, at their old stand, to do Carding and Fulling in the best style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASINETTS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, &c. By care and attention to business they hope to merit a share of the public patronage. Carding will be done from May 15th to September 15th, and Fulling from September 15th to December 15th. Wool and goods will be taken from and returned to the following places, viz:

Robert Fyan's store, in Bedford,
A. C. James', " Rainsburg,
J. M. Barndollar & Sou's Bloody Run,
W. States & Co., " "

Terms for Carding and Fulling, strictly cash.

☞The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.

May 8, 1863—tf

STRAY MARE.

Came trespassing upon my premises some time about the last of March, 1863, one grey mare, about 16 hands high, supposed to be about 9 or 10 years old, no other marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away; otherwise she will be sold according to law.

April 24—3ts P. L. YOUNG.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for *CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS,* &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
ap24-7m Williamsburgh, Kings Co., N. Y.

Great Excitement!

Farquhar has Caught the Elephant!

Cheap Corner, Juliana Street.

The Elephant having created a great panic among buyers in consequence of his high price *freaks,* Farquhar, by his first arrival of CHEAP GOODS, captured the old *chap,* and those who wish to buy cheap can be accommodated at

CHEAP CORNER.

We are selling LADIES' DRESS GOODS, *Delaines, Shallies, Lawns, Lustres, and Shepherds Plaids,* as low as they were twelve months ago.

Calicoes, Bleached and Brown Muslins, and all kinds of Mens' Wear, Ready Made Clothing, &c.,

25 Per Cent. Under Panic Price.

Our stock of BOOTS and SHOES is complete, and embraces every size and variety and of the best quality.

FAMILY GROCERIES.

Coffee, Sugar, Imperial, Y. H. and Black Tea, best Golden Syrup, Baking Molasses, and every variety of Spices.

FISH AND SALT.

Shad, Mackerel and Herring, in barrels and half barrels, Ground Alum and Dairy Salt.

The public are cordially invited to examine our stock before buying elsewhere.

J. B. FARQUHAR.

Bedford, May 1, 1863.

List of Retailers.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1863, *as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.*

		Class.	Dols.	Cts.
Bedford Borough.				
A B Carn	Store	13	10	00
A B Cramer & Co	"	13	10	00
N Lyons & Sons	"	14	7	00
Peter A Reed	"	14	7	00
Miss M Fetterly	"	14	7	00
S & W Shuck	"	14	7	00
do	Fancy store	14	7	00
Robert Fyan	store	14	7	00
J M Shoemaker	"	14	7	00
Mrs S E Sigafoos	"	14	7	00
Isaac Lipple	"	14	7	00
John Arnold	Hardware	14	7	00
Wm Hartley	"	14	7	00
George Blymire & Son	"	14	7	00
Dr B F Harry	Drugs	14	7	00
Dr H C Reamer	"	14	7	00
A L Defibaugh	Confectionery	14	7	00
James B Farquhar	store	14	7	00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7	00
Elias M Fisher	"	14	7	00
John G Minnich	Eating house		10	00
Jacob Bollinger	Confectionery	8	5	00
Reed & Schell	Bankers		10	00
Bedford Township.				
John S Ritchey	distillery		15	00
Bedford Mineral Springs	ten pin alley		7	50
" "	Billiard table		7	50
William Wolf	Confectionery	8	5	00
Broad Top Township.				
John Dell	liquor	14	25	00
Eichelberger & Lowry	store	14	7	00
John Foster	Eating house		10	00
do	Ten pin alley		7	50
Given & Maguire,	store	14	7	00
Johns & Co.,	"	14	7	00
Wm. Dunn	"	14	7	00
Vandevender & Baker		14	7	00
R. Langdon		14	7	00
Cumberland Valley Township.				
Jacob Anderson	store	14	7	00
Daniel Anderson	"	14	7	00
Jesse Diehl	distillery		15	00
Henry Wertz	"		15	00
Colerain Township.				
A C James	store	14	7	00
Jacob Reed & Co	"	14	7	00
N C Evans	Confectionery	8	5	00
Hopewell Township.				
Eichelberger, Lowry & Co		14	7	00
Harrison Township.				
Valentine B Wertz		14	7	00
George R Bailey		14	7	00
Juniata Township.				
George Gardell	store	14	7	00
Lewis N Fyan	"	14	7	00
William Keyser	"	14	7	00
Hillegas & Co	"	14	7	00
John Markle	"	14	7	00
Liberty Township.				
Jacob Fockler	store	14	7	00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7	00
S S Fluck	"	14	7	00
J Crisman	"	14	7	00
Londonderry Township.				
Jacob Evans	"	14	7	00
Monroe Township.				
James R O'Neal	"	14	7	00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7	00
Asa M Williams	"	14	7	00
St. Clair Township.				
G D Trout	"	14	7	00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7	00
F D Beegle	"	14	7	00
Miss Ann C Smith	"	14	7	00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7	00
G B Amick	"	14	7	00
George Hinsling	"	14	7	00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7	00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7	00
Schellsburg Borough.				
John Smith	Hardware	14	7	00
John S Schell	store	14	7	00
E Statler & Son	"	14	7	00
Jacob W Miller	"	14	7	00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7	00
John E Colvin	"	14	7	00
Napier Township.				
John Wayde	"	14	7	00
George W Blackburn	"	14	7	00
Peter Hillegas	Distillery		15	00
Middle Woodberry Township.				
Andrew Baker	store	14	7	00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7	00
A L Beckhoeffer	"	14	7	00
Henry Zook	"	14	7	00
J W Ricketson	"	14	7	00
Fishack & Reed	Confectioners	8	5	00
South Woodberry Township.				
David F Buck	store	14	7	00
Daniel M Bare	"	14	7	00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7	00
George Kauffman	"	14	7	00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7	00
East Providence Township.				
D A T Black	store	14	7	00
John Nycum & Son	"	14	7	00
John Lauderbaugh	"	14	7	00
West Providence Township.				
J M Barndollar & Son	"	14	7	00
J B Williams	"	14	7	00
Wm States & Co	"	14	7	00
Thomas Ritchey	"	14	7	00
Baughman & Co	"	14	7	00
Eli Ramsey, drugs	"	14	7	00
Mrs. Phebe Akers	"	14	7	00
Charles T. Blake, eating house			10	00
Abraham Sparks, confectionery			5	00
David Broad	do.		5	00
Joseph Cessna, ten pin alley			7	50
Southampton Township.				
Hugh Wilson	"	14	7	00
George Himes	"	14	7	00
Snake Spring Township.				
Wm Lysinger	Confectionery	8	5	00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 9th day of May, 1863.

LEVI AGNEW,
Mercantile Appraiser.

April 17,. 1863

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS!

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

802 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Have always on hand a large Stock of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, suitable for Ladies' Gentlemen's or Boys' wear. Some of our own importation,

EXTRA FINE QUALITY.

Our assortment of Jewelry consists of the most fashionable and rich designs; as, also, the plainer and less expensive.

Silver Spoons, Forks, Pie, Cake and Fruit Knives; also, a large variety of fancy Silver Ware, suitable for Bridal Presents.

We have, also, on hand a most splendid assortment of

DIAMOND JEWELRY

of all kinds, to which we invite *SPECIAL* attention. Our prices will be found considerably less than the same articles are usually sold for.

All kinds of Watches repaired in the very best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction.

WEDDING RINGS

on hand and made to order. Call or address

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
802 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

P. S.—The highest cash price paid for old Gold and Silver.

All orders from the country will receive especial attention. April 24.—3ms.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, doing business under the name and firm of JOHN I. NOBLE & Co., was dissolved on the 1st day of April, instant. The books remain with John I. Noble, who is authorized to settle up the same.

JOHN I. NOBLE,
JOS. B. NOBLE.

Water Street Factory, April 24th, 1863.—tf

WATER STREET FACTORY.

The business will be continued by the subscriber at the old stand. He has a large stock of goods now on hand, and continues to manufacture Cloths, Casimeres, Satinetts, Coverlets, Blankets, Flannels, Carpetings, Stocking Yarn, &c.

Having a practical knowledge of the business, and competent and experienced workmen employed, he trusts he will be able to give satisfaction and merit a share of public patronage.

Goods will be exchanged for wool on favorable terms, or sold as low for cash as circumstances will permit.

The subscriber will send his wagon around to all parts of the county, with an assortment of goods for sale or exchange. He will, also, pay cash, or part cash and part trade, for wool.

Country Carding, Fulling, &c., will be attended to as heretofore.

April 24th, 1863.—tf JOHN I. NOBLE.

THE ELEPHANT LOOSE AGAIN!

—o-o—

REED AGAINST THE WORLD, FOR CHEAP SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF WHICH HE HAS JUST RECEIVED, AND INTENDS SELLING AT DECIDEDLY LOW PRICES!

also,

Hardware, Queensware and Groceries of all descriptions, all of which contain bargains of the rarest kind, and will be sold either for cash or trade.

Customers will find it greatly to their advantage to give him a call at the Emporium of Trade, opposite Hafer's Hotel.

N. B.—No trouble to show goods. ap24

J. B. Magill

WILL hereafter be found at the sign of the

BLACK HORSE,

opposite Hafer's Hotel, where he is prepared to supply his customers with

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS, COLLARS, ETC., ETC.

at wholesale or retail on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Persons desiring neat and substantial work, in his line at the cheapest rates, will find his establishment the place to get it. Give him a call.

THE OLD GUARD:

A Monthly Journal,

DEVOTED TO THE PRINCIPLES OF

1776 AND 1787,

Published and Edited by C. CHAUNCEY BURR & Co.,

No. 119 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICE $1 a year in advance. Single numbers 15 cents. Forwarded by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States. Any person sending ten subscribers will receive an additional copy for one year. April 24.

ESTATE OF ELI FLUCK.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Eli Fluck, late of Hopewell township, Bedford County, dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for said county. All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, are requested to present them properly authenticated for settlement, to

GEO. G. GIBSON, Executor,
ap24-6t Hopewell, Bedford Co., Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On and after JULY 1st, 1863, the privilege of converting the present issue of LEGAL TENDER NOTES INTO THE NATIONAL SIX PER CENT LOAN (commonly called "Five-Twenties") will cease.

All who wish to invest in the Five-Twenty Loan must, therefore, apply before the 1st of July next.

JAY COOKE,
Subscription Agent,
No. 114 S. Third St., Phil'a.

April 17, 1863.

DR. J. L. MARBOURG,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office, on Juliana St., opposite the Bank.

☞Night calls should be made at the residence of John G. Minnich. April 24, 1863-1y

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

March 6, 1863—1y

Philadelphia Advertisements.

MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.,

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

No. 313 North Third Street,

Second door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

M. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.

March 6,—1y.

JOHNS, WARNER & CO.

Successor to Fithian, Jones & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NO. 240 MARKET STREET

Five doors below Third, south side,

GIDEON F. JONES, RICHARD C. WARNER, DAVID C. GOLDEN. } Philadelphia.

We cordially invite the attention of the merchants of Bedford county to our large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.

March 6, 1863—6m.

MARTIN BUEHLER. R. B. HOWARD. } GEO. BONBRIGHT. C. P. SUESSEROTT.

BUEHLER, HOWARD & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

No. 441 Market St., below Fifth,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—1y.

WATERMAN, YOUNG & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers,

407 NORTH THIRD STREET,

ABOVE CALLOWHILL,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 7, 1863—1y.

LEFEVRE, PARK & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

NOTIONS,

Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, White Goods, Umbrellas, Parasols, Looking Glasses, Shirts and Drawers, Yarns, &c.

No. 238 North Third Street, between Race and Vine Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m

United States Clothing Emporium.

GEO. W REED & CO.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS,

No. 423 Market Street, up stairs,

PHILADELPHIA

N. B.—A full assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls and Gum Clothing, constantly on hand.

March 6, 1863—6m.

A. A. SHUMWAY & CO.,

Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

Boots & Shoes,

No. 221 Market Street, and 210 Church Alley, PHILADELPHIA

March 7, 1863—1y.

MILTON COOPER, WM. M. PARHAM, ROBT. D. WORK.

COOPER, PARKHAM & WORK,

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF

HATS, CAPS, FURS AND *STRAW GOODS,*

No. 51 North Third Street,

BETWEEN MARKET AND ARCH,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

ARMAR YOUNG, DAVID YOUNG, H. C. MOORE.

ARMAR YOUNG, BRO. & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

EMBROIDERIES, LACES,

White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Gloves, Trimmings, &c., No. 429 Market Street, 418 Commerce street, PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863.—1y

PETER ARMBRUSTER & BRO.,

No. 306 North Third Street, Philadelphia.

LOOKING GLASSES, COMBS, CEDAR WARE, CORN BROOMS & BRUSHES,

Laces, Cambrics, Jaconets, Mull Muslins, Gloves and Hosiery of all kinds,

And a general stock of FRENCH, GERMAN and ENGLISH GOODS.

March 6, 1863.—1y

DRY GOODS AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, always under the market prices. We buy our goods exclusively for cash and by that means are enabled to buy very cheap. We sell at a very small advance and buyers can always save from 5 to 20 per cent by making their purchases of us. We have a large STOCK of MUSLINS, LINENS, DRESS GOODS, MEN'S WEAR, &c. To those about commencing housekeeping, one of the best stocks of furnishing goods in Philadelphia will be found here.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,
1024 Market st. Phil'a.

March 6th, 1863—3mo.

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books AND

STATIONERY,

No. 37, North Third Street, below Arch, PHILADELPHIA.

PUBLISHERS OF FELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS,

The largest and best Outline Maps ever published.

SANDER'S NEW READERS, GREENLEAF'S AND BROOKS' ARITHMETICS, &C.

Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers.

March 6, 1863.

BLINDS & SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North Sixth St., Philadelphia, Manufacturer of VENITIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES.

☞The largest and finest assortment in the City, at lowest prices. Blinds Painted and Trimmed equal to new. Store Shades made and lettered.

Apr. 17, 1863—2m.

GILLETTE & SCOTT,

AUCTIONEERS AND

Commission Merchants,

Jayne's Marble Building,

619 *Chestnut St.,* & 616 *Jayne St.*

PHILADELPHIA.

JNO. E. GILLETTE. B. SCOTT, JR.

Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,

AND

INDIA RUBBER SHOES,

NO. 133 NORTH THIRD STREET,

OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Apr. 17 1863, —1y.

DR. TAYLOR, WM. K. HEMPHILL.

Taylor & Hemphill,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC SEGARS,

220 Market Street, South side, between 2d and 3d,

March 6, 1863—1y PHILADELPHIA.

NEWLIN, FERNLEY & CO.

HARDWARE

JOBBERS AND IMPORTING MERCHANTS,

No. 337 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Dealers in Butcher's Edge Tools and Files, Together with a general Stock of English and American Hardware.

March 6, 1863.—1y

C. C. LOWER. H. W. RANK.

LOWER & RANK,

WHOLESALE

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS

WAREHOUSE,

No. 146 North Third Street,

BETWEEN CHERRY AND RACE, WEST SIDE,

PHILADELPHIA.

Country custom respectfully solicited. Our stock is large and will always be as low in price as any in the market. March 6, 1863—1y

VAN CAMP BUSH. WM. WESLEY KURTZ.

BUSH & KURTZ,

(Formerly BUNN, RAIGUEL & Co.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN

Fancy Dry Goods,

No. 137 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, Silks and Dress Goods, Linens and White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Shawls, Ribbons and Trimmings, Hosiery, Gloves and Notions.

ALSO—Bleached Shirtings, Colored Cambrics Flannels, Jeans, Ginghams, &c.

March 6, 1863.—1y

J. H. ZIMMERMAN,

WITH

E. A. HENDRY,

SUCCESSOR TO HENDRY AND HARRIS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES

No. 55 North Third Street.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

WM. S. BOYD. JOHN L. HOUGH. W. S. BOYD, JR.

BOYD & HOUGH.

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

No. 17 SOUTH WATER ST.,

PHILADELPHIA.

March 6, 1863—6m.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

T. R. GETTYS has just returned from the East, where he has availed himself of all the recent improvements in the Photographic art, and is now prepared to furnish Pictures of every style and as perfect as can be had at any of the city establishments. His Photographs, especially his "*Card De Visites,*" cannot be excelled, in proof of which he only asks his friends and the public generally to call and see for themselves.

He has brought with him a splendid stock of *ROSEWOOD, EBONY AND GILT FRAMES,* of all sizes, ranging in price from

50 Cents to 5 Dollars.

Also a variety of frames for card pictures, as low as 20 CENTS each.

Also a variety of BEAUTIFUL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, varying in price from

75 Cents to 9 Dollars,

and holding from 12 to 100 PICTURES.

These FRAMES and ALBUMS are made of the finest materials and are the cheapest ever offered to the citizens of Bedford county, and being determined to sell CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST he can assure his customers that they need not go elsewhere to find as good an article at the same price. His motto is "quick sales and small profits."

T. R. GETTYS.

April 10, 1863.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Daniel B. Long, late of Liberty tp., dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH E. LONG,
April 10, 1863.—6ts* Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of Solomon Diehl, late of Colerain township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY P. DIEHL, Ex'r.

April 3.

THE SOLDIER'STRUE FRIEND.

Always Ready.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Extraordinary Military Salve.

Long marches, sore and stiff joints, blistered and inflamed feet, all these, the Soldier must endure Mothets, remember this, when your sons are grasping their muskets to meet danger, think what relief a single pot of this all healing and cooling Salve will give to the one you love when far away from home and friends. It hardens and makes tough the feet so that they can endure great fatigue It sooths and relieves the inflamed and stiff joints leave them supple, strong and vigorous, while for,

Sabre Cuts and Gunshot Wounds,

it stands unequalled, removing and preventing every vestive of inflamation and gently drawing the edges together, it quickly and completely heals the most frightful wounds.

Wives and Sisters of Volunteers,

You cannot put into the Knapsacks of your Husbands and Brothers, a more valuable or more necessary gift than a supply of this

The lonely sentry walking his rounds at nigh exposep to drenching rains and chill night air, is often seized with most VIOLENT PAINS COUG and SUFFOCATING HOARSENESS, first symptoms of QUICK CONSUMPTION, but if supplied with HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT all danger is averted. a few Pills taken night and morning, and the Ointment briskly rubbed twice a day over the throat and chest will remove the SEVEREST PAINS and stop the most distressing and DANGEROUS COUGH. Therefore we say to the whole Army,

Soldier's Attention!

See to your own health, do not trust to the Army supplies although most valuable. Thee PILLS and OINTMENT have been thoroughly tested, they are the only remedies used in the European Camps and Barracks, for over forty years Doctor Holloway has supplied all the Armies in Europe, and during the CRIMEAN CAMPAIGN he established a depot at Balaclava, for the exclusive sale of these GREAT REMEDIES, many a time his special Agent there has sold over a ton in weight of the Ointment in a single day. These terrible and fatal enemies of the SOLDIERS IN CAMP,

Diarrhea, Dysentery, Scurvy, Sores & Scrofulous Eruptions,

al disappear like a charm before these PILLS and OINTMENT, and now while the cry rings throughout the land,

TO ARMS! TO ARMS!!

Do not let these brave men perish by disease, place in their hands these PRECIOUS REMEDIES, that will enable them to resist the dangerous exposures, the Fevers, the Chills, and the wounds which they cannot avoid, and what is more, cannot frequantly get succor in the moment of need, whereas if our brave men have only to put their hands into their Knapsacks and find a sure remedy there for all the casualties of the battle field. How many thousand of lives would thus be saved who would otherwise perish before relief could be obtained.

CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the words "HOLLOWAY, NEW YORK AND LONDON," are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light*. A handsome reward will be given to any one rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

*** Sold at the manufactory of Professor HOLLOWAY, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, throughout the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 cts, and $1 each.

☞There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patieninte every disorder are affixed to each box.

January 23, 1863.—ly.

BEDFORD HOTEL
AND GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, on Pitt Street, where he would be happy to meet his old friends, and the public generally.

It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to renthr comfortable all who give him a call. The tyuse will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants wil be engaged.

Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year. on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached de this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

ALL THE STAGES STOP AT THIS HOTEL.

JOHN HAFER,
Aug. 1, 1860. Proprietor.

FOR SALE
OR
TRADE!

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniatta and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO

Eighty acres of limestone land, on the Hollidaysburg pike, 2½ miles from Bedford—a part of the Wm. Smith lands—about 12 acres well timbered and ballance under fence and in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown- within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Mississippi river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west - the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 1, 1863. O. E. SHANNON.

UNION HOTEL.

WEST PITT ST., BEDFORD, PA.

V. STECKMAN, Proprietor.

This excellent hotel is now prepared to accommodate the public in the best manner and on the most liberal terms. A splendid

LIVERY STABLE

is attached to this hotel. [May 9, 1862.

Pension & Bounty Claims.

Cessna & Shannon have received all the forms and instructions for procuring Soldiers Pensions & Bounty money. The earlier application is made the sooner claims will be attended to at Washington.

CESSNA & SHANNON,
January 2, 1863,—tf. Bedford, Pa.

AHEAD

OF ALL COMPETITION!

THE

Mammoth Stock

AT

J. M. SHOEMAKER'S

CHEAP STORE,

NOW OPENING

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK,

A LARGE LOT OF

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Boots and Shoes,

OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,

AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

SPRING WEAR,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Ladies' Dress Goods,

GROCERIES,

QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, March, 6, 1863.

O Yes! O Yes!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms. Apply to

D. T. AKE.
St. Clairsville, Bedford Co., Pa.
December 19, 1862.—3m.

O Yes! O Yes!!

I take this method of informing the public that I have taken out Auctioneer and Sale License, and will attend whenever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

Persons wishing the services of the auctioneer, will please call upon the undersigned before advertising. Apply to JOHN ALSIP,
Jan. 2, 1863. Bedford Pa

Hartley's Column.

Hartley is Agent for the Great Iron and Steel

Mowing Machine,

The last invention of the age,

Also—Agent for the World Renowned

"BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER."

Farmers desiring to procure either of the above machines, must order by the middle of April, as the demand will be greater than ever before. Send in your orders NOW!

Hardware in all its variety can be had at the

Mammoth Store

OF

William Hartley,

at low rates, as the greater part of his immmense stock was purchased at the OLD PRICES

Hartley is sole agent in Bedford county, for the sale of the celebrated

CHAMBERSBURG COOK STOVE,

which is the *heaviest and best planned* Cook Stove ever sold in this county, as all must admit who *examine* it—call and see it.

HOUSEHOLD HARDWARE AND IRON COOKING UTENSILS, POTS, WAFFLE IRONS, SKILLETS, GRIDDLES, GRIDIRONS, &C., IN GREAT QUANTITY.

Iron and Nails,

By the pound or ton.

POCKET AND TABLE CUTLERY,

BUILDING MATERIAL, LOCKS, HINGES,

GLASS, PUTTY, PAINTS & OILS.

BRUSHES, of all kinds, at OLD PRICES.

PLANES, CHISELS, BRACES AND BITS.

WOODEN WARE.

SPAIN'S ATMOSPHERIC CHURNS,

Wash Boards, Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Tools and Findings of all kinds.

MOROCCO AND CALF SKINS.

Carriage Springs, Axles, Steel, Felloes, Bows, Enameled Muslin—Forks, Rakes, Scythe Snaths, Grind Stones. Grain Cradles, Shovels, Spades, Mill Saws, Meat Saws and Hand Saws.

A NEW ARTICLE OF COAL OIL,

the cheapest in town, as it does not burn away fast

TRY IT. The new Philadelphia INDIA RUBBER OIL PASTE.

BOOT AND SHOE BLACKING.

the best article of the kind made. Try a box.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

BLOODY RUN CASTINGS,

FRESH PHILADELPHIA GARDEN SEEDS

Warranted Genuine and Good.

Hartley is also agent for the unequaled

GUM ROLLER, GUM SPRING

Grain Drill;

This is now too well known to need commendation.

Hartley WARRANTS every machine sold to come up to the REPRESENTATION. He has sold, to hundreds—and has had NO LAW SUITS. He is agent for the very best Farm Machinery and Cook Stoves the genius of man has yet produced. Any person wanting a Reaper, Mower, Cook Stove, Grain Drill, or Farm Implement of ANY DESCRIPTION will find it to their interest to buy from HARTLEY, both as to qualityt of goods and price.

Bedford, March 12, 1862.

KIMMELL HOUSE,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

C STREET, BETWEEN 4½ AND 6TH STREETS,
Near the National Hotel, and two squares from the Railroad Depot,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Fine Parlors for the Accommodation of Ladies.

Room and Board per day	$2 00
Room and Board per week	10 00
Rooms, alone, per day	1 00
Meals, each,	50
Meals, per week, alone,	5 00
Lodging, if the room is vacated by 7 a. m.	50

The KIMMELL HOUSE is newly and elegantly furnished, and in every respect a first class Hotel. I invite the public to call and examine.

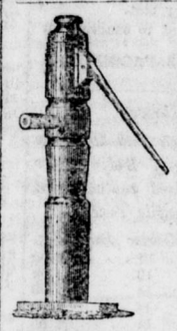
A. F. KIMMELL, Proprietor.

The best Livery Stable in the City, Attached.

GENERAL STAGE OFFICE.

The following Stages run from the Kimmell House daily: To Leonardtown, St. Mary's Co., Md, via Jurrattsville, T. B. Beantown, Byrontown, Hewesville, Charlotte Hall, Chaptico, and Leonardtown. Also a tri-weekly line to Port Tobacco, leaves the Kimmell House every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at ½ past 7 a. m., via Piscataway, Duffield, to Port Tobacco.

A. F. KIMMELL, Agent.
January 16, 1863.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1862.—3m

WASHINGTON HOUSE,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased, for a term of years, the large and convenient brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOUSE," and lately kept by MRS. COOK. This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS" and persons attending Court, will find this house a pleasant and comfortable temporary home.—Every attention will be paid to the comfort and accommodation of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges moderate.

Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel, and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendence. Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

March 30th, 1860.

DRUGS AND BOOKS
H. C. REAMER.

JULIANNA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.,
on the stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reame

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishtine, Window Glass, Glassware

received, a large stock of American, French and English perfumery. Also, a great variety of fine Soaps for toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonic's Hair Dyes, that will color various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs, Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.

—ALSO—

Have and will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Coal Oil, Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use, will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

—ALSO—

Dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religious, Poetical, Historical, Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works, in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and Wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Notes and Receipts.

☞Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞Physicians' Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Dec. 16, 1859.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscribers, having leased this well known manufacturing establishment, are now prepared to do

CARDING AND FULLING,

in the best of style. They are also manufacturing and keep constantly on hand, for sale or trade, CLOTHS, CASSIMERS, SATINETTS, BLANKETS, STOCKING-YARN, &c. Having a practical knowledge of the business and employing none but competent and experienced workmen and being determined, to spare no efforts to give satisfaction to their customers, they respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

TERMS for carding and fulling strictly cash. They have on hand a large stock of goods which they desire to trade for good clean wool.

The highest cash price will be paid for good clean tub-washed wool.

J. & S. S. LUTZ.
May 16, 1862.

OYes! O Yes!

The subscriber having taken out auctioneer and Sale License will attend wherever desired on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.

JOHN DICKEN.
April 16, 1863.

NEW GOODS!

The subscribers have just received a new supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

which in addition to their previous stock, renders the present assortment complete.

NOTWITHSTANDING THE GREAT ADVANCE IN GOODS THEY STILL HAVE SOME BARGAINS TO OFFER, AND RESPECTFULLY ASK BUYERS

TO CALL AND EXAMINE

BEFORE PURCHASING.

A. B. CRAMER & CO
March 20, 1863.

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COUGH FOR 13 CTS.

The BEST and CHEAPEST Household REMEDY in the World.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY.

Madame ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warronted if used recording to the directions, to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough, Asthma, and all affections of the throat and Lungs.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill, from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords, its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood, thro' the Lungs. It is not a violent remeby, but emolient warming, searching and effective; can be taken by the oldest person or the youngest child.

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others.

MOST IMPORTANT.—Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost.

NOTICE.—SAVE YOUR MONEY!—Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4s. to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent bottle of Madame Porters Curative Balsam. the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost anyother medicine and the very low price at which it is sold, makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes reccommend other medicines on which their profits are larger, unless the customer insist upon having Madame Porter's and no other. ASK for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam, price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25cents, and take no other. If you cannot get it at one store you can at another.

☞Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cts., and in larger bottles at 25 cts.

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors,
NEW YORK.
January, 23, 1863,—1y.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Naomi Smith, late of Southampton township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bethel township, Fulton county, all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH BERNHARD,
April 3—6ts Adm'r.

HARDWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

Stoves & Tin Ware,

SIGN OF THE "MILL SAW."

BLYMIRE & SON have returned from the cities with a new and full assortment of everything in their line of business.

HARDWARE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, AXES, ADZES, DRAW KNIVES, HATCHETS, HAMMERS, BUTCHER'S, SPENCER'S, GREVE'S, BOCKER'S AND OTHER FILES.

Our Stock of Shelf Hardware is complete.

CARPENTERS' TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

Our stock of CUTLERY is large, of latest styles, and best quality.

STOVES.

Our Stove Department is complete, being the largest assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & HEATING STOVES IN BEDFORD COUNTY.

We have the sole agency for the

WELLINGTON COOKING STOVE,

which we will warrant the best Stove in market.

WOODEN WARE OF ALL KINDS,

Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Brushes, Churns, Baskets, Wash Boards, Bowls, &c.

IRON, GLASS, NAILS, PUTTY, OILS,

Paints, Turpentine, Benzine, Pipes, Tobacco, &c.

We have a beautiful assortment of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Also, WICKS, GLOBES, SHADES & CHIMNEYS.

Shoemakers' and Saddlers' Findings, Pegs, Awls, Needles, Awl Hafts, Thread, &c.

TINWARE.

We are prepared to Wholesale and Retail Tinware on very moderate terms.

SPOUTING and JOB WORK done to order.

We ask the attention of the public to our stock of goods. We can sell Shelf Hardware, with few exceptions, at our old rates, and articles that have advanced, we will sell as LOW as the LOWEST.

GEORGE BLYMIRE & SON.
Bedford, March 6, 1863.

MANHOOD.

How Lost! How Restored!!

Just published, in a sealed envelope. Price 6 cts.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical cure of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., Author of the *Green Book*, &c.

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics, instruments, medicated bougies, and other empirical devices, is here clearly demonstrated, and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author, fully explained, by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly, and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under Seal, to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps, by addressing

CHAS. J. C. KLINE & CO.,
127 Bowery, New York, Post office box, 4586.
October 17, 1862.

Glen Savage Mills.

The subscriber having a large Steam Saw Mill erected on the late George Mowry tract of timber land, is now ready to receive orders for

LUMBER,

such as White Pine Boards, Plank, Spruce Scantling and Boards, Plastering Lath, Shingling Lath, Shingles, Fencing Boards and Bridge Timbers of any length up to thirty-six feet, Oak or Pine.

☞Orders left at my house in Bedford, or at the Mills, will be thankfully received. Prices moderate.

THOS. C. GARRETT.
Bedford, January 2, 1863.—3m.

ENTIRELY VEGETABLE

NO ALCOHOLIC PREPARATION

A PURE TONIC MEDICINE.

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED

German Bitters,

PREPARED BY

Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Phil'a., Pa.

WILL EFFECTUALLY CURE

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA JAUNDICE.

Chronic or nervous debility, diseases of the kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach,

such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness, or blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for food, fulness or weight in the Stomach, sour Eructations, sinking or fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, swimming of the head hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in the head, deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, pain in the side, back, chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

And will positively prevent YELLOW FEVER, BILLIOUS FEVER, &c,

THEY CONTAIN

NO ALCOHOL, OR BAD WHISKEY!

They will cure the above diseases in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred.

Induced by the extensive sale and universal popularity of Hoofland's German Bitters, (purely vegetable) hosts of ignorant Quacks and unscrupulous adventurers, have opened upon suffering humanity the flood gates of Nostrums in the shape of poor whiskey, vilely compounded with injurious drugs, and christened Tonics, Stomachics and Bitters.

Beware of the innumerable array of Alcoholic preparations in plethoric bottles, and big bellied kegs under the modest appellation of Bitters; which, instead of curing, only aggravate disease, and leave the disappointed sufferer in despair.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

Are not a new and untried article, but have stood the test of fifteen years trial by the American public; and their reputation and sale are not rivaled by any similar preparation.

The proprietors have thousands of letters from the most eminent

CLERGYMEN
LAWYERS,
PHYSICIANS,
AND
CITIZENS,

Testifying, of their own personal knowledge, to the beneficial effects and medical virtues of these Bitters.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do, use HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

From J. Newton Brown, D. D., Editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.

Although not disposed to favor or recommend Patent medicines in general, through distrust of their ingredients and effects, I yet know of no sufficient reason why a man may not testify to the benefit he believes himself to have received from any simple preparation, in the hope that he may thus contribute to the benefit of others.

I do this the more readily in regard to Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, of this city, because I was prejudiced against them for many years, under the impression that they were chiefly an alcoholic mixture. I am indebted to my friend Robert Shoemaker, Esq., for the removal of this prejudice by proper tests, and for encouragement to try them, when suffering from great and long continued debility. The use of three bottles of these Bitters, at the beginning of the present year, was followed by evident relief and restoration to a degree of bodily and mental vigor which I had not felt for six months before, and had almost despaired of regaining. I therefore thank God and my friend for directing me to the use of them.

J. NEWTON BROWN.
Philadelphia, June 23, 1861.

From the Rev. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I have been frequently requested to connect my name with commendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that, for general debility of the system, and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail, but usually I doubt not it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes.

Yours, very respectfully,
J. H. KENNARD.
Eighth, below Coates st., Phil., Dec. 21.

From the wife of ALDERMAN WUNDER, Germantown.

Germantown, June 1, 1861.

DR. C. M. JACKSON—SIR:—It gave me pleasure two years ago, to give you a certificate, testifying what the German Bitters had done for me. I am now perfectly cured of all those diseases your medicine professes to cure, viz:—Dyspepsia, Chronic and Nervous debility, diseases of the Kidneys, &c. The powerful influence it exerts upon Nervous prostration is surprising. I have been consulted frequently in reference to your Bitters, and without hesitation, have recommended it for the above complaints, and in every instance it has effectually cured. Your medicine has a great reputation in Germantown and is now sold in every Drug store, and in most of the Grocery stores here. If any one should question what I say, let them come to Germantown, and I will prove to their satisfaction, that the Bitters have cured in this vicinity more than twenty cases of the above disease. Respectfully,

HANNAH WUNDER.
Main st., above Rittenhouse, Germantown, Pa.

:o:

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 631, Arch Street.

JONES & EVANS,
[Successors to C. M. JACKSON & Co.,] PROPRIETORS.

For sale by the Druggists in Bedford.
George B. Amick, St. Clairsville,
J. M. Barndollar & Son, Bloody Run.
John S. Schell, Schellsburg.
G. R. Barndollar, Woodberry.
June 13, 1862—ly.